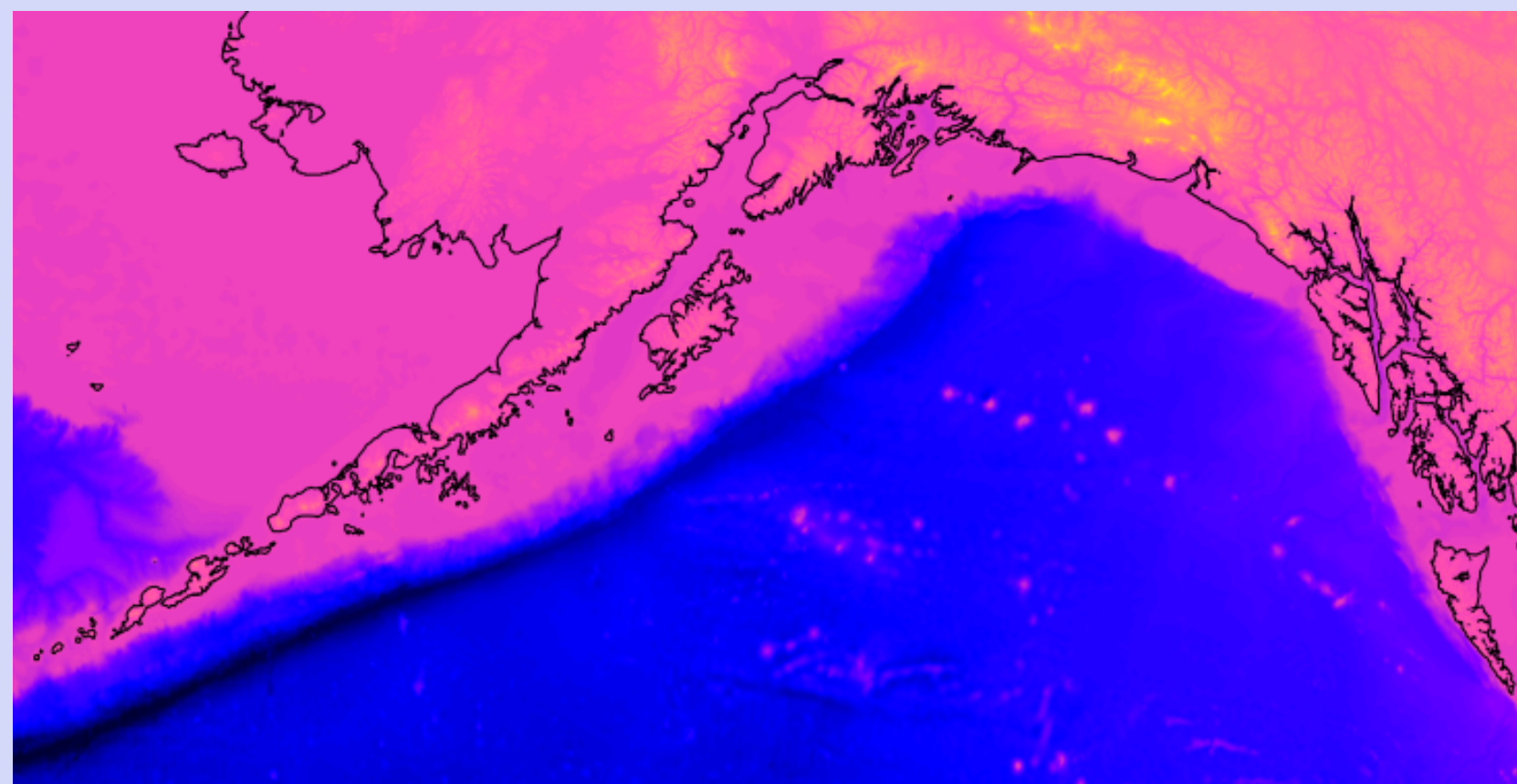


Nonstationarity in spatiotemporal fisheries models

Motivation

- Stationarity assumption
- Complex bathymetry
- Preferences may be complex
- Spatially-varying anisotropy?



Model

$$\Pr(C > 0) = \text{logit}^{-1} [z_t(s)]$$

$$z_t = X_{\mu} \beta_{\mu} + \omega_t$$

$$\omega_t \stackrel{\text{iid}}{\sim} \text{MVN}(\mathbf{0}, Q^{-1})$$

$$Q = T (K^2 C K^2 + K^2 G + G K^2 + G C^{-1} G) T$$

$$\log(T_{ii}) = X_{\tau} \beta_{\tau}$$

$$\log(K_{ii}) = X_{\kappa^2} \beta_{\kappa^2}$$

$$\rho(s) = \frac{\sqrt{8}}{\kappa(s)} \quad \sigma(s) = \frac{\tau(s)}{2\sqrt{\pi}\kappa(s)}$$

Independent effect by year
Quadratic effect of depth

Intercept only

Intercept only (stationary)
Linear effect of depth
Quadratic effect of depth

Conclusions

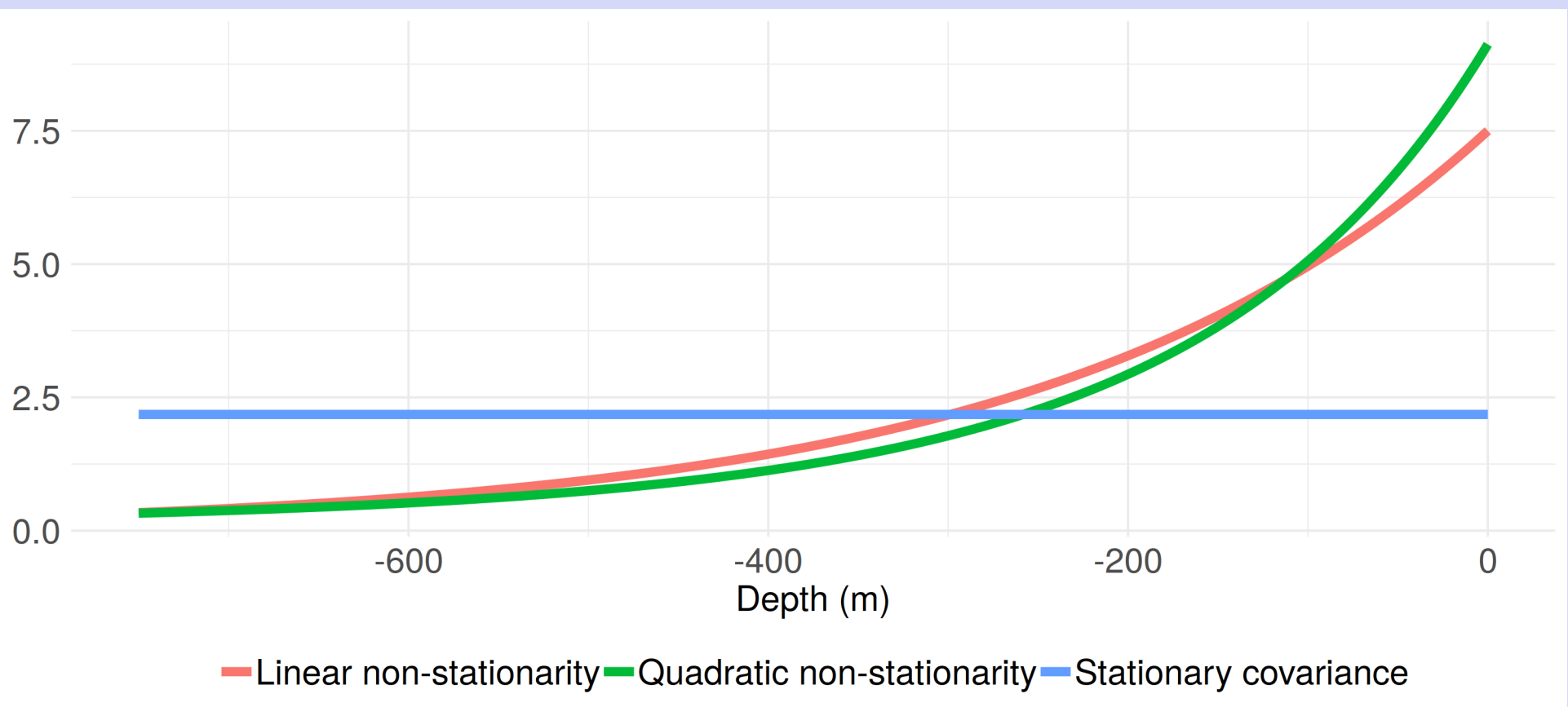
- Possible to parameterize spatially-varying covariance parameters
- Can improve model fit
- Alternative methods for including nonstationarity are worth exploring

References

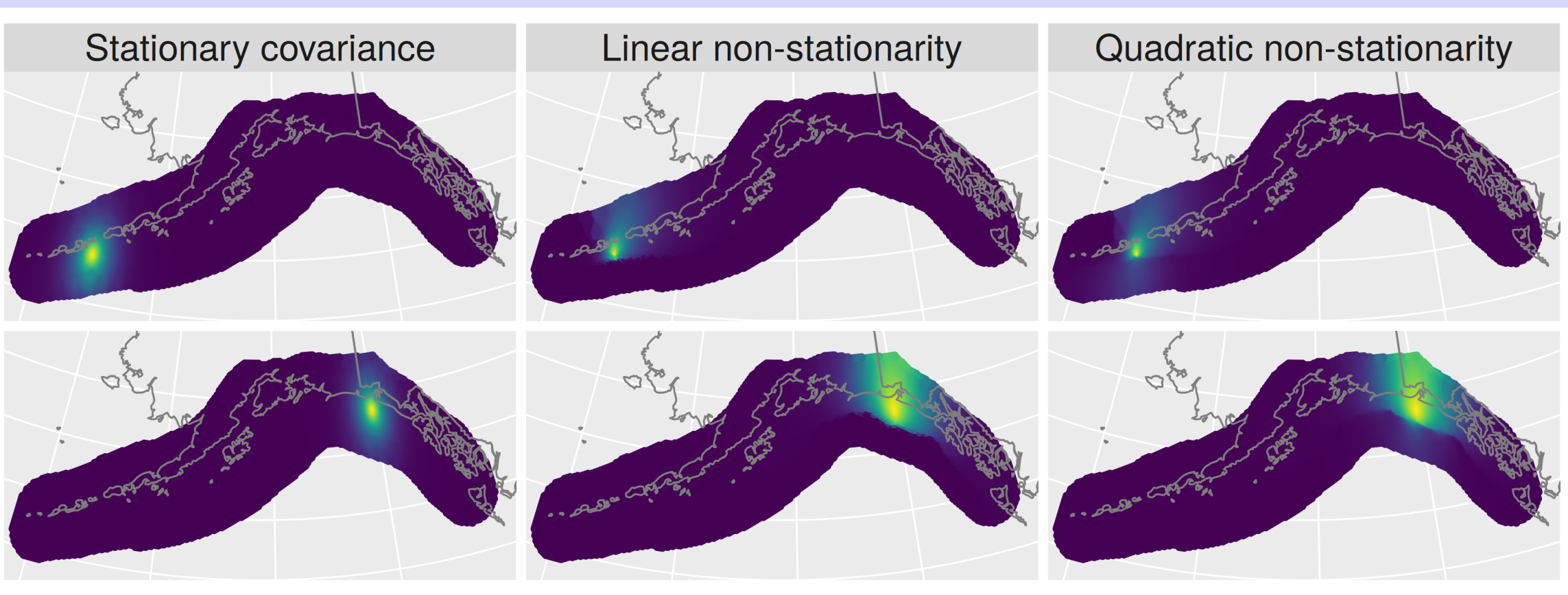
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Correlation by depth



Local correlations



Probability of encounter

